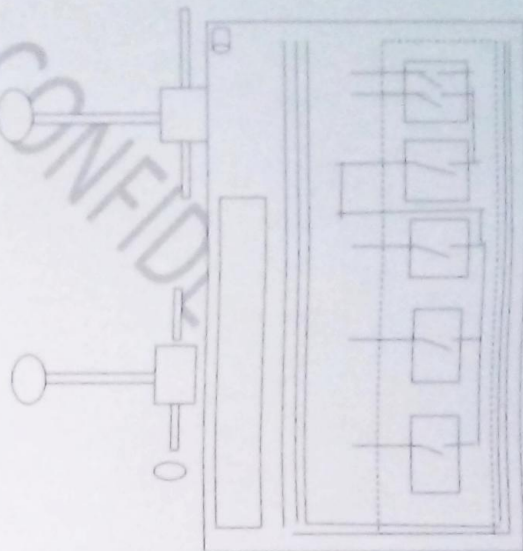
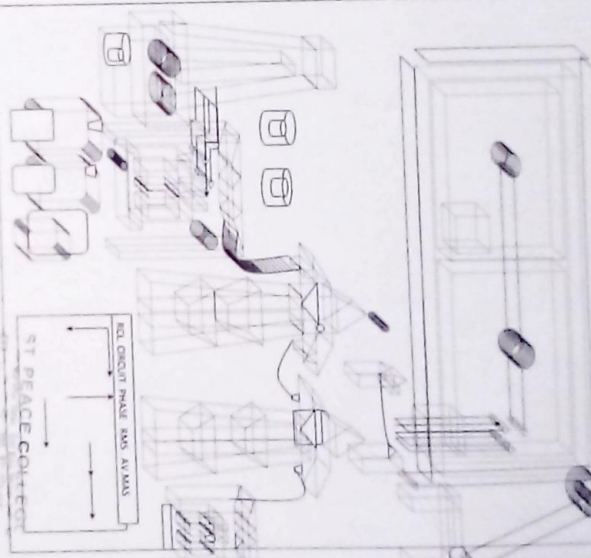


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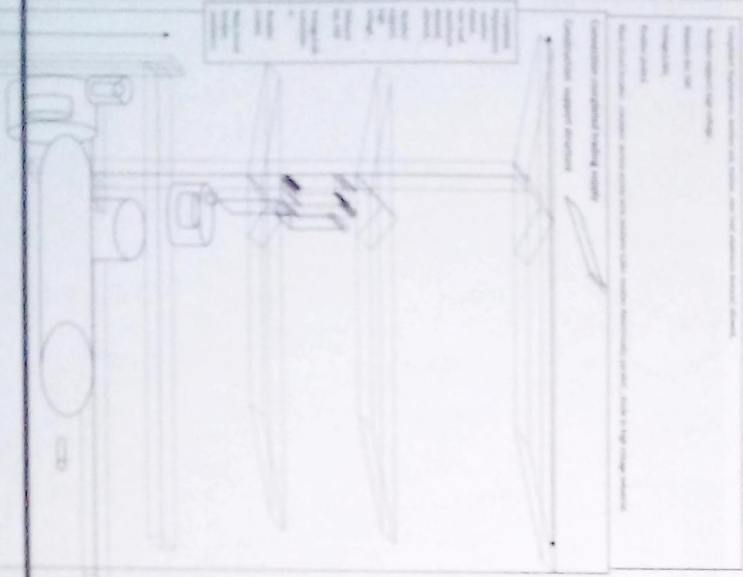


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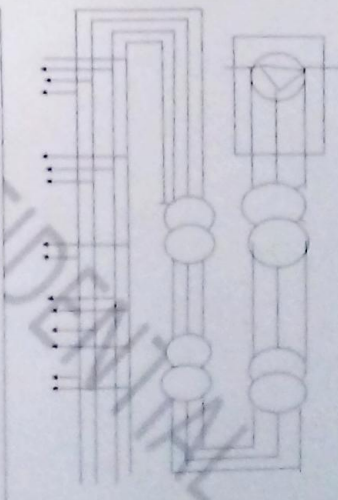
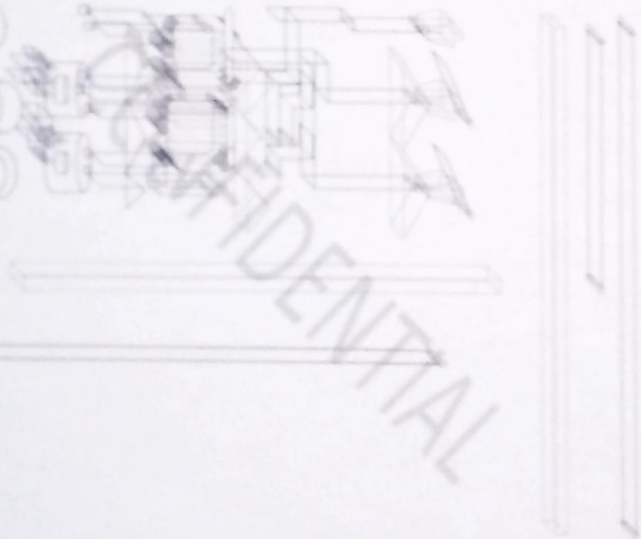


NO CIRCUIT POWER HAS A VAIN
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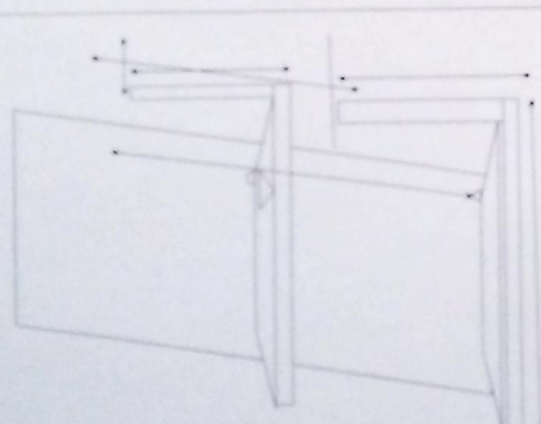
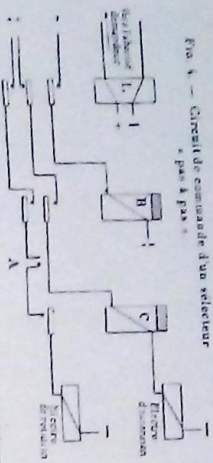
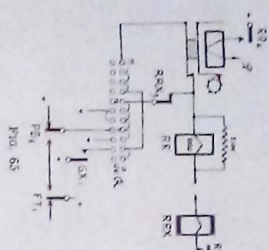


Fig. 4. — Circuit de commande d'un selecteur
à pas à pas.



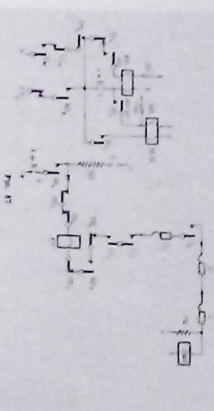
Cette sélection automatique assure le pas à pas du sélecteur à l'adresse. L'adresse est l'adresse de la station de destination. L'adresse est l'adresse de la station de destination. L'adresse est l'adresse de la station de destination.

Avancement du combiné 3.



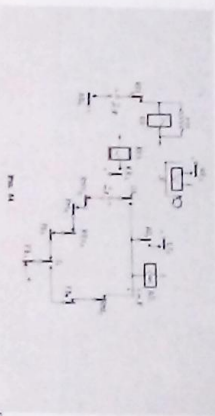
Combiné 3

Les relais 1 et 2 sont reliés à la ligne de la station de destination. Les relais 3 et 4 sont reliés à la ligne de la station de destination. Les relais 5 et 6 sont reliés à la ligne de la station de destination.



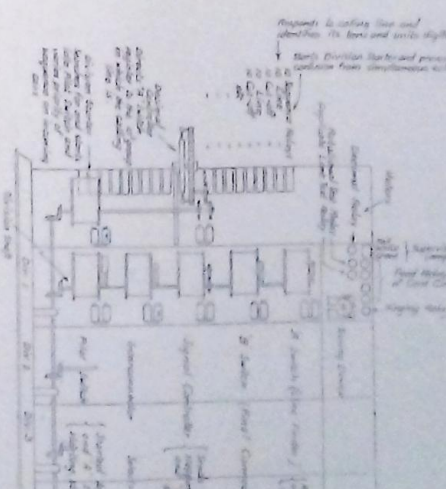
Combiné 3

LA PRESSION. La pression est la force qui agit sur la surface d'un corps. La pression est la force qui agit sur la surface d'un corps. La pression est la force qui agit sur la surface d'un corps.



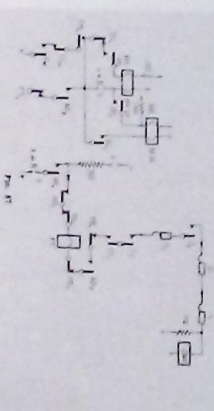
Combiné 3

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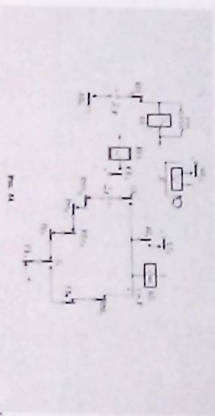
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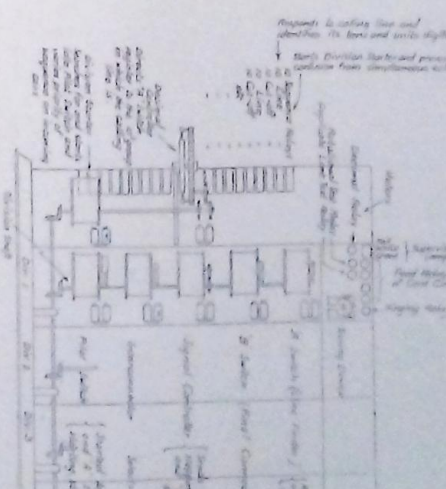
Combiné 3

LA PRESSION. La pression est la force qui agit sur la surface d'un corps. La pression est la force qui agit sur la surface d'un corps. La pression est la force qui agit sur la surface d'un corps.



Combiné 3

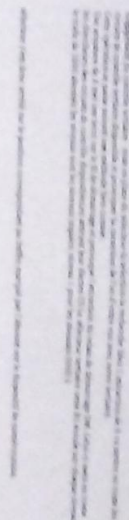
Les relais 1 et 2 sont reliés à la ligne de la station de destination. Les relais 3 et 4 sont reliés à la ligne de la station de destination. Les relais 5 et 6 sont reliés à la ligne de la station de destination.



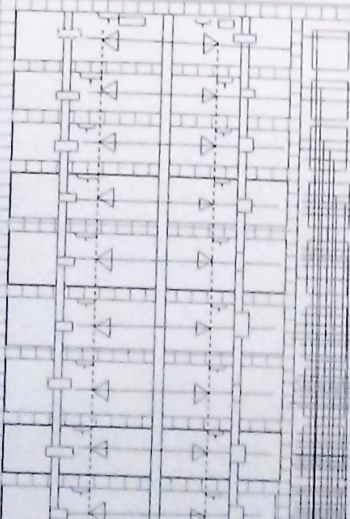
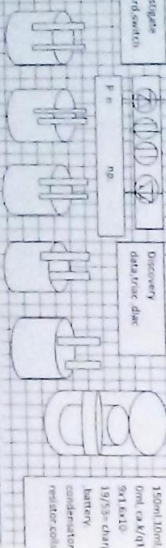
Les relais 1 et 2 sont reliés à la ligne de la station de destination. Les relais 3 et 4 sont reliés à la ligne de la station de destination. Les relais 5 et 6 sont reliés à la ligne de la station de destination.

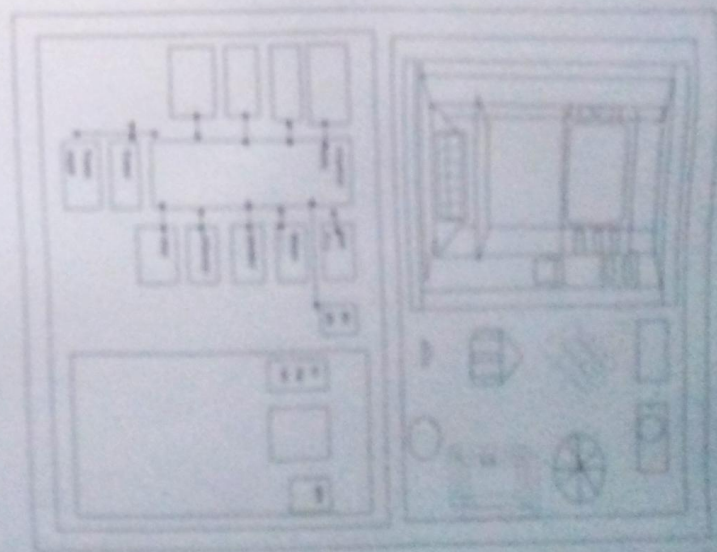
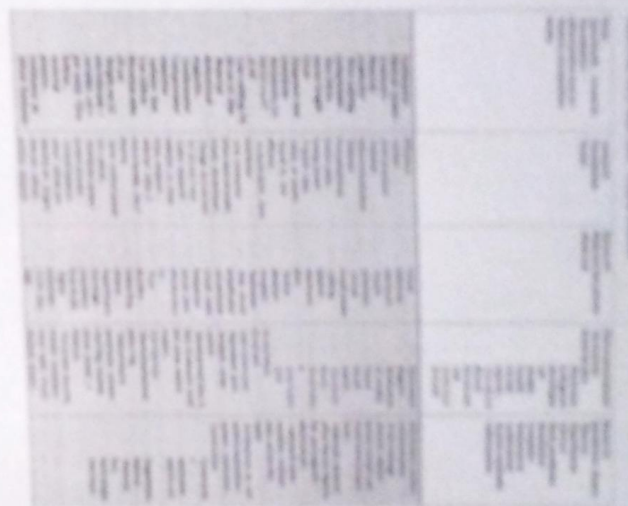
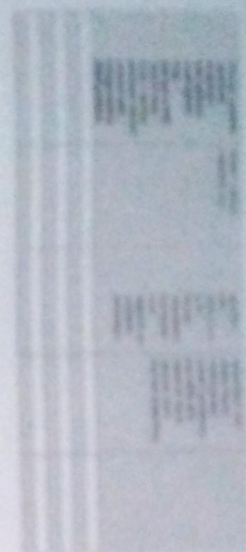
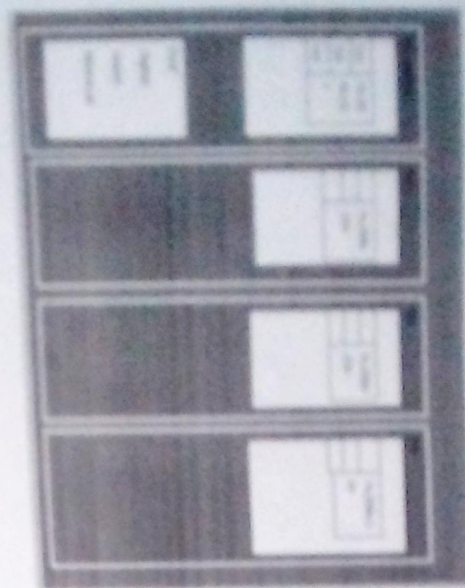
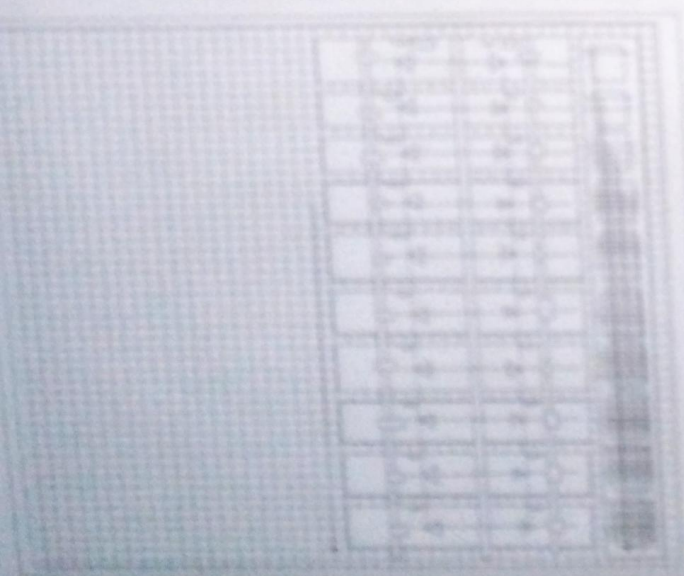
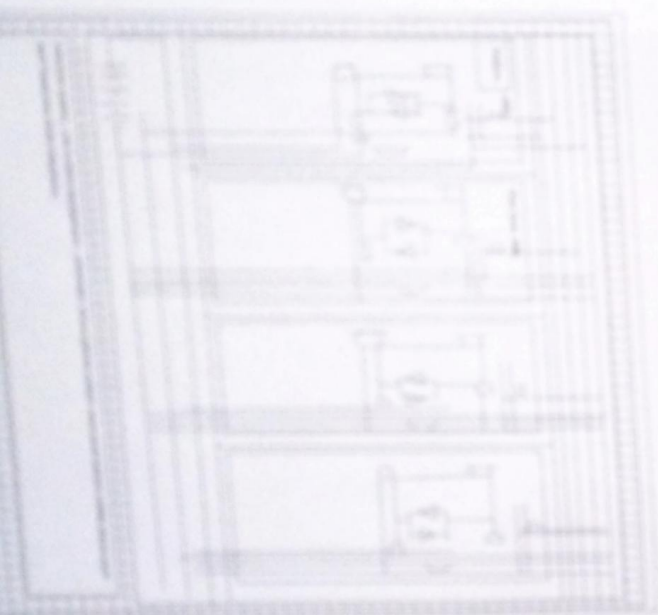
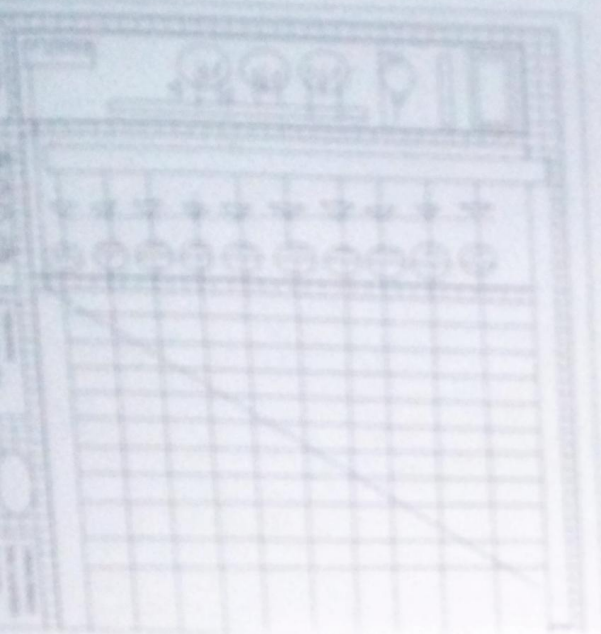
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As observed (Fig. 7), insertion of



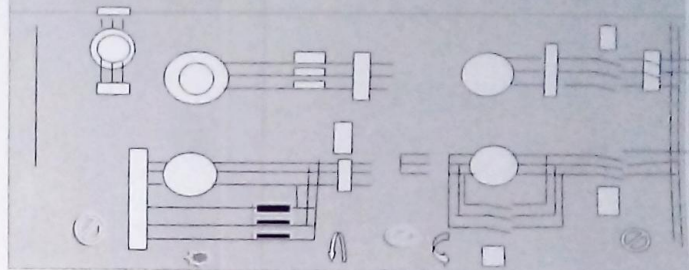
Principles of the Business system





1.1.1 Explain the function of the following components in a power system:

- 1.1.1.1 Transformer: A device that transfers electrical energy from one circuit to another by magnetic induction. It consists of two or more coils of wire wound around a common iron core. The primary coil is connected to an AC source, and the secondary coil is connected to a load. The transformer steps up or steps down the voltage depending on the number of turns in the primary and secondary coils.
- 1.1.2 Circuit breaker: A switch that can make or break an electrical circuit under normal or fault conditions. It is used to protect the circuit from damage due to overcurrent or short circuit. It consists of a moving contact and a fixed contact. When the circuit is closed, the moving contact moves towards the fixed contact, and when the circuit is opened, the moving contact moves away from the fixed contact.
- 1.1.3 Fuse: A device that melts when the current exceeds a certain value, thus breaking the circuit. It is used to protect the circuit from damage due to overcurrent. It consists of a wire or strip of metal that is designed to melt at a specific current value.
- 1.1.4 Relay: A device that is used to control a circuit by a small current. It consists of an electromagnetic coil and a set of contacts. When the coil is energized, the contacts move, and the circuit is closed or opened.
- 1.1.5 Motor: A device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. It consists of a stator and a rotor. The stator is the stationary part of the motor, and the rotor is the rotating part. The motor is used to drive various mechanical loads.



1.2.1 Explain the function of the following components in a power system:

- 1.2.1.1 Transformer: A device that transfers electrical energy from one circuit to another by magnetic induction. It consists of two or more coils of wire wound around a common iron core. The primary coil is connected to an AC source, and the secondary coil is connected to a load. The transformer steps up or steps down the voltage depending on the number of turns in the primary and secondary coils.
- 1.2.2 Circuit breaker: A switch that can make or break an electrical circuit under normal or fault conditions. It is used to protect the circuit from damage due to overcurrent or short circuit. It consists of a moving contact and a fixed contact. When the circuit is closed, the moving contact moves towards the fixed contact, and when the circuit is opened, the moving contact moves away from the fixed contact.
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- 1.2.4 Relay: A device that is used to control a circuit by a small current. It consists of an electromagnetic coil and a set of contacts. When the coil is energized, the contacts move, and the circuit is closed or opened.
- 1.2.5 Motor: A device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. It consists of a stator and a rotor. The stator is the stationary part of the motor, and the rotor is the rotating part. The motor is used to drive various mechanical loads.

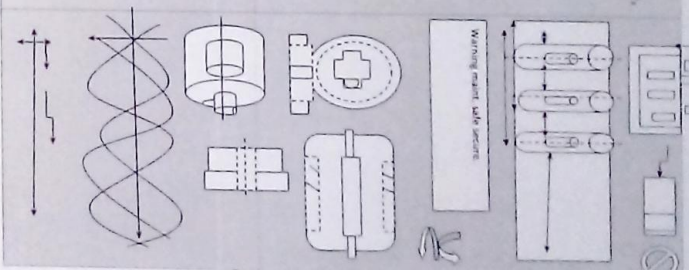


Table 1: Comparison of different types of power system components.

Component	Function	Advantages	Disadvantages	Applications
Transformer	Transfers electrical energy from one circuit to another by magnetic induction.	High efficiency, low loss, and can step up or step down voltage.	Large size, high cost, and requires regular maintenance.	Power transmission, distribution, and conversion.
Circuit breaker	Switches electrical circuits on or off under normal or fault conditions.	Can handle high currents and voltages, and is used to protect the system from faults.	Large size, high cost, and requires regular maintenance.	Power transmission, distribution, and conversion.
Fuse	Protects the system from overcurrent by melting when the current exceeds a certain value.	Simple, reliable, and low cost.	Once used, it must be replaced, and it can only handle low currents.	Power distribution and protection.
Relay	Controls the circuit by a small current, and is used to protect the system from faults.	Can handle high currents and voltages, and is used to protect the system from faults.	Large size, high cost, and requires regular maintenance.	Power transmission, distribution, and conversion.
Motor	Converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.	High efficiency, low loss, and can drive various mechanical loads.	Large size, high cost, and requires regular maintenance.	Power generation, distribution, and conversion.

